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WOMEN'S WORK.

To the many women looking for a way to earn their own living another avenue of employment is opened by the Women's School of Applied Design. While women's employment in shops and factories has been constantly increasing, there has been a corresponding widening of their sphere in professional fields. The majority of school teachers are women, and also the majority of typewriters and stenographers. But these two professions have been for some years crowded, and women desirous of earning more wages have had to look elsewhere.

Almost unknown to the general public, the School of Applied Design has been doing its work right here in New York. It began fourteen years ago in two or three rooms at the southwest corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, and it has grown until it now occupies the whole building with its 450 students.



It fits women for professional employment in architects' offices, wallpaper factories, cloth mills, book binderies, glass works, jewelry manufactories and wherever designing or drafting is needed. Its advanced courses in wall, papers, silks, book covers, stained glass and general illustration pro-'duce' graduates competent for practical work. Such concerns as the Tiffany Glass Company, Putnam's and Scribner's, the Cheney Silk Works and the publishers of

pragazines and catalogues of women's and children's apparel are more and more every year supplanting men with women for their illustrative and decorative work.

This school is not a charity in that tuition is not free, and it is not intended for young women who have not sufficient education, taste and means to assimilate its teachings. To such young women it not only offers instruction and a means of profitable livelihood, but it has opened an employment bureau, through which it seeks to secure situations for competent students.

The somewhat unexpected feature of this school is that the major-Ity of the students are not compelled by necessity to earn their own living. They seek to become proficient at a profitable employment as a sort of accident insurance policy against the vicissitudes of life. On becoming competent they often go to work by choice, even though they have fathers able to support them or family connections which would carry them along.

This summary of the development of this kind or women's work is called to public attention because of its broad meaning. Formerly almost all women looked forward to matrimony as an inevitable career, or if not absolutely inevitable, still to be taken if possible, and to be modestly sought after if its attainment seemed too long delayed.

The alternative to matrimony was to be an old maid, a mixture of a companion to the old and a step-mother to the young of the whole family connection. Where a woman's own family did not furnish these opportunities, the next refuge was to become a school teacher or a hired Love Affairs of Great Men. companion or governess.





This widening of women's sphere means that matrimony is no longer an alternative. A woman who can earn \$25 to \$40 per week traction rather than an attraction. She will naturally try to continue to keep a job. His Pegasus was not a plough horse and could not be made to do her income. This desire will react in causing smaller families. The eals in turn and found froe-laneing to be unsattlafactory and precarious. man's relations will be more as a family partner than as the sole pro-

. The present-day change in the relations of matrimony to the community life is the result of business, not sentimental, causes. Divorce of the family selations result from economic changes, and they will continue on these lines.

Letters from the People.

The Perils of Civing.

To the Editor of The Evening World: I see by your Monday evening's pa- but fifteen have been appointed. \$25 to the Wilmington Associated Poor. If Mrs. Russell Sage doesn't stop throwing her money away like that she will go broke. They ought to pass A.S.R. much money.

An Electrical Training.

finghouse Electric Company and the ed- downtown at a snall's pace. It is a ucation required. Also if the Elison well enough for those who don't have Electric Company have such a training to work until 5, but it's rather hard or

school. Yours very truly, E. K. S. classes where graduates from classes To the Elitor of The Evening World; in ectrical engineering, are taught

The Wet-Weather Hog.

To the Editor of The Evening World: While on the subject of car hogs let me call attention to the rainy-weather porker who stands in front of you and hangs his umbrella to a strap so that it drips upon your knees. Can you beat passers, it is not suppressed. Around

The Supreme Court Attendants. To the Editor of The Evening World: Your attention is called to the inade

quate force of attendants in the Su- burned. He took a run to skip through preme Courts, the honorable justices of which, despite the importunities of those in charge whose duty it is to take care of the courts, perhaps at the instance of politicians, have delayed the new aptments. The hanorable justices, in pur opinion, are sworn officers, to adsimister the laws as they find them and a beneath them to seek by any very skinny. Can any one give method of becoming the how every girl has asked not fatter?

"Of course, dear. But how every girl has asked not fatter?"

T. K. question!"—Sketchy Bits.

attendant, of which at the present tim per that Mrs. Russell Sage has given ONE COURT ATTENDANT ON THE

ELIGIBLE LIST. Expresses Only for Late Rivers.

To the Editor of The Evening World: Although New York is a "late-t a law to stop her from spending so work" town, there are thousands-ten of thousands-of human beings in th town who have to be at work at 7 A To the Editor of The Evening World:

Will you kindly print in your valuable paper how I can obtain along the local trains are jammed to the door with passengers who have to come the other thousands. X. P. R. S. These companies have grades and Playing with Fire in the Streets.

in Sectrical engage of the general fire in the city streets? One of the general superintendent of each company. of children, denied the right to play t omparatively harmless game of ball the streets, swinging pots and tin cans are around their heads. Although dan gerous to the child swinging the fir e all the others standing by and oaring bonfire in Harlem I recen witnessed a narrow escape. One be was demonstrating how easy it was jump through flames without beinan arrow in a sprawing position cleaross the fire. His feet alone lay of the not coals, but he withdrew them once and was safe, it was not in fault that he wasn't hurned. W. S.

A Skinny Boy Would Be Fat. To the Editor of The Evening World: I am a boy of sixteen, quite tall, bu

The Only Bargain To-Day.

By Maurice Ketten.



ling the Southern Literary Messenger in Baltimore. Now was a child in years, and was a fragile, unearthly creature, with no more idea of practical things than the poet himself.

Nonher had any money, and during the twelve years of their life together, divided into three principal migrations from Bultimore to New York, New York to Philadelphia, and thence back to New York, the mother-in-law, Mrs. commemorative poems, "Ulalume" and "Annabel Lee, and doclared this continuance of love after death in the beautiful stanza:

"But our love it was stronger by far than the love Six Talke on World Readers than the love of the poet's wandering bark, but too often pilot and steward as well. Had it not been for but too often pilot and steward as well. Had it not been for per efforts, indeed, the improvident Poe and his invalid child wife must certainly have starved to death. As it was, they were, toward the end of the young wife's life, reduced

Mrs. Clemm, Virginia's mother, kept boarders and peddled the poet's manu scripts in newspaper and magazine offices. Her daughter, who developed tuber broke the engagement on account of the gentus's dissipation, but at the time of culosis after the runture of a blood vessel while singing, made Poe a charming his death he was betrothed to another widow in Richmond, Va. but entirely helpless wife. To grief and worry over her invalidism the poet at-

tributed the dissipated habits which in fife most interfered with his success, and

DGAR ALLAN POE, greatest American poet and of all Americans possessor of the widest foreign fame.

Tributed the dissipated habits which in life most interfered with his successful after death-were used by Pharisee and Philistine to minimize his fame.

Mrs. Poe died in 1847 in the new celebrated college. Mrs. Poe died in 1817 in the now celebrated cottage at Fordham. It has been all Americans possessor of the widest foreign fame.

Mrs. Poe died in 1817 in the now celebrated cottage at Fordham. It has been married when he was twenty-seven years old his fuel and in order to keen her warm the poet and the large family beautiful cousin, Virginia Clemm, whom he met while editing the Southern Literary Messenger in Baltimore. She
was a child in years, and was a fraction.

Of many far wiser than we: And neither the angels in heaven above,

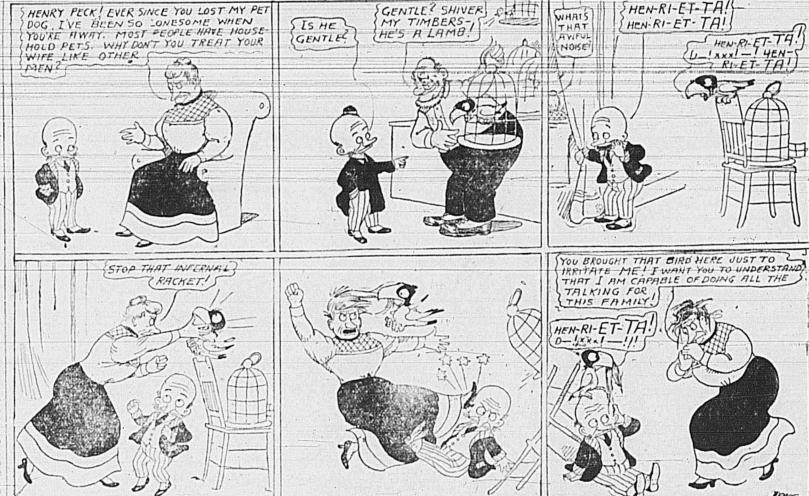
Nor the demons down under the sea

Can ever dissever my soul from the soul Of the beautiful Annabel Lee."

What neither the singels nor the demans could do was, howe by mere woman in fact by two women, for within a year after Virginia's death Poe was engaged to Mrs. Sarah Helen Whitman, also a poet. Mrs. Whitman

But perhaps, after all, his soul was still true to the child-love of his youth.

trace suicide, the relaxing of marital ties and the modern point of view If YOU Had a Wife Like This. By F. G. Long



COINCIDENCES how every girl has asked me that same

DIDN'T LIKE HER PLAYING. "Am I the first girl you ever loved?" She (reading)-Mice are fond of music "Of course, dear. But it's strange and will get as close to it as they can She (reading)-Mice are fond of music, "Just cut that out, and the weekly, the girl next door,"-Smith's Weekly,

LOST INTEREST. "Does she take an interest in sports?" 'Not as much as she used to."

"She married one!"-Sketchy Bits.

ARTISTIC NOTE. "That painting is worth \$40,000."
"What, that little thing?"
"Well, if ever I get \$10,000 Till do my "How came she to lose interest?"

wn painting."

SIXTY HEROES By Albert Poyson Terhune.

No. 3-PERICLES-The Ugly Man Who Made Greece Beautiful. MAN, whose homely face was so long as to give at the look of a horse's and whose figure was far below the athletic Greek standard. found himself early in the fourth century, B. C. in danger of banishment from the commonwealth of Athens. He had committed no crime. But he was rich, brilliant and ambitious. Those three qualities,

or any one of the trio, were often enough in that day to throw unpleasant notoriety on an Athenian and to drive him from his fatherland. The Athenians had a custom of curbing any man who showed signs of becoming unduly prominent by ostracizing him; in other words, by voting his exile. The ballot was cast by means of dropping into a jar oyster shells on which the victim's name was written. The Greek word for such shells was "Ostrakon," and from it come our modern words "ostra cize" and "oyster." One man Aristides, was extled, it is said, for no

worse crime than that people were tired of hearing his goodness and justice Now Pericles, the man with the face like a horse's, had great plans for his own future and for that of Athens. He did not wish those plans smashed by a decree of banishment. So for years he lived in seclusion, doing all he could to build up future power and at the same time to keep

public attention away from himself. As a boy he had been laughed at for his ugly face and uncouth ways. Ugliness in ancient Greece was looked on almost as a crime. So Perioles spent his years of retirement in studying dignity, rhetoric, personal development and all the virtues and accomplishments of the age in order to prise.

At last, when he was nearing early middle life, the time came for which he had so long waited. Politics were in disorder, the common people were dissatisfied, the older leaders were dead, deposed and scattered, and Cimon, a demagogue and aristocrat who practically ruled the city, was absent on an expe-Serve His Turn. dition: Pericles chose this moment to bring himself

before the public. He proclaimed the rights of the people, and in a series of orations so brilliant and forceful as to dazzle his hearers he showed forth the need of reform. Backed by his own vast wealth and his genius and fortified by years of careful planning, Pericles carried all before him. Soon he found himself the real master of Athens and the chosen champion of the plain

There is no special reason for believing that Pericles was in the very least interested in the people from a personal standpoint, or that their condition concerned him one way or the other. He was an aristocrat by birth, breeding and inclination. The wrongs of the people, however, had occurred to him as the most potent weapon within his reach and the people themselves the stanctiest allies he could possibly have. There was general dissatisfaction among the poor because of the high-handed methods of Pericles's predecessors. So, like many a later popular hero, this "horsefaced" genius availed himself of their aid to rise to the heights which he could not reach without such heip. He formed a so-called Democracy, but in reality he himself ruled the country as completely as any tyrant.

As soon as he was fairly secure in power Pericles began the lifework which has made ancient Greece the eternal synonym of culture, beauty, intellect and the arts. Athens was little more than a commerce centre and seaport when Pericles began its adornment. He transformed it into a wonder city, crowning it with buildings that are still the wonders of the architectural world. The Parthenon, the Erectheum and other famous temples were reared under his directions.

The drama, literature and art of all sorts were encouraged, and by his guidance reached heights hitherto undreamed of. He had the faculty of drawing about him the greatest men of all times and of bringing forth all that was best in each. The famous writers, Sophocles, Euripides and Aeschylus; the philosophers, Socrates and Piato, and Phidias, the sculptor, were but a few of the countiess notable geniuses of his regime. Never before had any nation attained such eminence as that to which Pericles raised Athens. Thanks to him, Greece shone forth like a star in the blackness of a world of ignorance and barbarism.

Having thus transformed his own commonwealth, Pericles next set about forming all the scatttered Greek cities and provinces into one mighty federation, with Athens at its head. But before he could accomplish this the State of Sparta, always at

Winning.

and invaded Athenian territory. Here Pericles showed himself as great in war as in peace. Instead of trying to defend the whole country he kept the Athenians within their walls, while the Spartans wasted the outlying lands at will. Meantime an Athenian fleet ravaged the unprotected Spartan coasts, and when the Spartan army of invesion was worn out from its campaign Pericles followed the foe

odds with other countries, picked a quarrel with him

back into their own territory, scourging and decimating his late assetlants. But now even the people he had made great and prosperous surned against their benefactor. Pericles was accused of various crimes, and when the Athenians could not convict him they revenged themselves by attacking his closest friends. They threw Phidias into prison, killed other adherents of Pericles, brought his wife to trial on a false charge and in every way made the great man's last years a burden. His friends slain or banished,

his sons dead, his own power assailed. Pericles died in 429 B. C. This was a nation's gratitude toward the man without whose aid Athens might never have become more than a market town and but for whom Breek art, wisdom and literature mucht never have been developed

Six Talks on Voice Culture.

Advice to the Girl Who Can Talk No. 1-Not Afford to Study Abroad



a great mistake to lay down a hard and fast set of rules. Prima donnas are not made by rule, and a great voice can not be produced by a set of advisory regulations. What

is suitable for one would be entirely unsuitable for another, although their musical knowledge might be the same. This is because of temperament. No chance should be lost to encourage the temperamental side of an artist. If there were a set of rules for all, tem-

N giving advice to embryo singers or

to young women who are fostering the fond hope of one day becoming

great prima donnas, it must be empha-

sized at the beginning that it would be

perament would be absolutely de-In giving advice through The Evening World I will start out with the girl' who cannot afford to study abroad. As

Mademe Melba. to recommending her to teachers I can only advise her in a general way, as I have had no experience with teachers in this country. A young singer cannot be too careful in the selection of a teacher, and in this matter she can only be guided by pupils who have obtained good results until she has taken lessons herself. If at the end of a lesson a pupil feels

that her voice is tired she will know at once that she is receiving improper instruction and she should cease taking lessons from that teacher at The girl who cannot go abroad must take every possible opportunity to become, I might say, permeated with music. The greatest disadvantage against

receiving musical instruction in a comparatively new country is the fact that while in New York they have the appreciation of good music, in the old countries there are the traditions and the genuine musical atmosphere which only come with the centuries and creations of music-loving people and culture. In New York, however, the young student has the best advantages in the

world so far as actual musical presentations are concerned. And the great point in her education would be to hear all the best concerts. It is quite possible for her to live in a musical atmosphere if she will only go into it. She must hear the greatest number of famous classics she can, and these are all given here. During the opera season the American girl gets an exceptional chance of hearing the flower of the whole musical world. This is of inestimable advantage to

If talent is really genuine it is sure to defy conditions and come to the front, no matter where it is cultivated. Of course, I am speaking of exceptional talent, not ordinary vocal accomplishments. As I am a great believer in the individuality of singers being developed, I think the greatest latitude should be given to students in bringing out their personality.

A great disadvantage with which the girl who cannot study abroad has to struggle is the problem of learning languages. A thorough knowledge of Bullan, German and French is necessary, and we all know the greater possibilities at hand in studying a language in its own country.

For the American girl who cannot go abroad my strongest advice on the subject would be to conquer these languages as nearly as possible among the people themselves. The thing to do is to live with an Italian family while studying this language, and in turn with a French and German family, Never study a language with any one but native-speaking people. The knowledge of a language is the only way to give a comprehensive interpretation of

More advice to the girl studying at home is-educate the mind. Read omnivorously. Broaden the intellect. The greatest voice can never reach perfection unless there is intelligence and intellect back of it. The student should realize this and broaden her mind by reading not only musical subjects, such as the lives of great musicians, but by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the greatest works of literature and art in every field.